PROBLEMS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF SCHOOL DROPOUTS OF GIRL CHILDREN IN BARASAT-II COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK IN NORTH 24 PARGANAS DISTRIC, WEST BENGAL:

A GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACH

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INTRODUCTION:

In recent the problem of drop-out in schools has become a burning issue. Most of the students are found to leave school before passing out of the high school level. Beside this, the level of drop- out that is happening at primary level is very high. Therefore, the number of child labour is increasing day by day and as a consequence, crime on children is increasing day by day. The drop-out problem is alarmingly high among rural children. In city the problem of drop-out is higher in Slum areas than that of main city.

The 47 million young men and women dropped out of school by the 10th standard, according to the 2016 report. The enrollment in class 10 is 77 percent, but enrollment in class 11 is only 52 percent, according to areport from the New Delhi based Institute for Policy Research Studies (PRS). Enrollment declined by about half between class 11 and 12 and college, said the report.

In India, six million children aged 6-13 are estimated to be still out of the school system, according to a 2014 survey by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM:

In India, where a woman is worshipped as Goddess, a thousand crimes are put on her. For many, a girl is nothing but a matter of product to be enjoyed. A lion's share of people is not agreed on the issue that women have equal right in all the field of life. The presence of women in every field in India is important. They are very important human resource in India. They are not lagging behind in intelligence, skill and direction in comparison to men. Inspite of that, many parents think that female child is a burden for them. Many of them killed the fetus when they came to know that it was female by sex and therefore, the number of female child has decreased at an alarming rate.

In rural areas girl children are tortured brutally. They are compelled to do work above their capacity. But they are not fed with nutritious food. Girl children are cared less than boy children in large scale. Most of the parents make their daughters engaged in house-hold works instead of sending them in schools. They do not heisted to send their daughters to the house of others for house hold work. Most of the girl children are engaged in works like stitching or other hand craft works.

Girl children are exploited in many places of the society. In rural areas girl children getting early marriage. They have been harassed in their father-in low's house. They have been killed for dowry. Educated women are also harassed in work place, streets. Girl children and women are also 'eve-teased' by the un- cultured men in the way of their schools and other places. Girl child and adolescence are abused and exploited by some criminals in the society.

These are some problems which is difficult for girls to get their proper education. The poorer section of the society, they can't afford the cost of schooling for their children.

Education is a universal human right. However, global data show that at all levels girls have lessaccess to education than boys. Almost two thirds of the world's illiterate population are female, a statistic that reflects the depth of in equality in education. Some 55 percent of out of school children of primary school age are girls.

Social structure of India society is a very complicated issue. The country got lower literacy rate in many states. Because some states education are highly associated with the caste, ethnicity and religion. Girls or women are thought as an 'untouchable 'for the society .This are the barriers for proper education of girl child. India, the trend of decline in the Child Sex Ratio(CSR) defined as the number of girls per 1000 boys in between 0-6yrs age group. It was started to decline from 1961. The decline from 945 in 1991 to 927 in 2001 and 918 in 2011.

The decline in the CSR rate is a major indicator of women's dis-empowerment. Pre-birth discrimination are done through gender biased sex selection and post birth discrimination are against for girls, due to increasing rate of sex selective elimination of girls leading to low child sex ratio. To prevent gender biased sex selective elimination, survival and protection of girl child and emerging education and participation of girl child in the Govt. as well as Non-Govt. sector more and more.

So, for survival, protection and empowerment of girl child, Govt. of India and State Govt. of all states announced many projects and Prakalpo's. Under PradhanMantriYojona "BetiBachaoBetiPadhao" projectis going on through out country.This is being implemented through a National Campaign. This project is a joint venture of Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development.

'KanyashreePrakalpo' and 'Sabujsati' are implemented by Govt. of West Bengal. The prakalpo seeks to improve the status and wellbeing of girls who belong to socio-economically disadvantage family group. Main objectives of KanyashreePrakalpo to ensure girls to stay in the school upto minimum 18yrs of age to prevent child marriage.Sabujsatiprakalpo helps them to reach school easily by their own Bicycle.

LITERATURE SURVEY AND REVIEW:

Over 100 million girls between 5and 17 years old are believed to be involved in child labour worldwide , of these more than half (53 million) are estimated to be engaged in hazardous work. The report provides an analysis of the work of girls and boys in sixteen countries looking both at economic activities and unpaid household services or "household chores". Taking a combined picture of economic and non- economic activities it suggests that overall girls work longer hours than boys.

Women education also changes in the growth of gross domestic product of the country.Bunwarree advocated that education of girl children and adolescent are important issue. Education raised the occupational aspirations for the girls. Education increases women participations in the society. Former U.N, Secretary of Education Richard W.Riley observed the growing importance of education to make women very much skillful. Ithas global impact over the world. He also opined the growing importance of women's education is a new international development. Dr. Phillip Cook's prepared his report on the International Child Right Education. He suggested that education for all as the need for the quality and right based education was identified as one of the most potent protective mechanism for children and families. Lawrence Summers observed that every girl children and adolescent should be educated properly and should be given vocational, technical or sport training by which they will become self-sufficient in the society. Harry Patrinos is a renowned Economist of the World Bank. He also in favour of educating most of the girls of the society.He observed that the profitability of education provide rate of returns is indisputable, universal and global. World Bank report says that the girls are underrepresented in schooling, meaning that the investments in specifically at educating women should produce bigger dividends. Women's education also increases the equitability of the distribution of wealth ina society. In several studies made by U.N referred the millennium developments goal is to close the gender disparity. Inter Press Service described the declaration of the summit which took place in the Latin America in 1998. The resolution of the summit says that education particularly for the girl and adolescent and related issues is the backbone of development of a country.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

Following are the main objectives of the present study:

1. To find out the distribution of child sex ratio and sex ratio at birth over time and space and to get the idea about female Foeticide.

2. To find out the nature of educational status that the girl children and adolescent have and to observe the nature and magnitudes of drop outs from schools of different classes.

3. To observe to what extent the girl children are engaged in different jobs.

4. To find out the causes for child marriage of girl children and their distribution.

5. To study the nature of measures are taken for survival of girl children and adolescent, nature of protective measures and health care facilities available and accessible to the particularly girl children and adolescent.

6. To assess the strategies which are adopted by Central and State Govts. In the form of "BetiBachaoBetiPadhaoYojona","SukanyaYojona" and "KanyashreePrakalpo" and to examine the nature of beneficial effects and demerits arising of them.

DATA BASE:

Data will be collected from both the primary & secondary sources which are discussed below:

NAME OF CHAPTER	NATURE OF DATA	SOURCES OF DATA
Socio-economic characteristics of households of kanyas and distribution and its causes of sex ratio at birth and Child Sex Ratio	Land holding, occupation, education status, caste, family member. Birth sex ratio, child sex ratio(0-6 age), socio-economic status, literacy, income, % of poor people, dowry system, religion, natural causes, sex-selective abortion, female mortality	. From field investigation and questionnaire survey. Panchayet and Municipality, Census report, Shasan police station, Medical institution.
Measure for survival of the newly born baby, protective measures, availability of health care facilities	Female literacy, crude death rate, infant mortality rate(male and female),child sex ratio, MMR(Male mortality rate), literacy, employment, fertility rate ,age at marriage, body mass index, health and nutrition, nutritional deficiency, mother's education ,school enrolment at primary level, gross enrolment ratio. Child protection for violence, exploitation, abuse, neglect, social welfare, education, health, security, justice, reduce social exclusion, lower the risk of separation, prisoner, child labour, prostitution, child tricking	Census Report, Panchayet& Municipality Office, Medical Institute, D.I's of school Education Dept. & Govt. Website. Hospital and Medical Institute, District Census Handbook, Field survey, Questionnaire survey. Police Station, child Welfare Office, Municipality &PanchayetOffice, Ministry of child welfare, Court & Juvenile court.
Girl Children and adolescent Work-force.	Low income, illiteracy, ignorance of parents, big size family, expensive education, havoc unemployment, idle, child as cheap labour.	Field investigation, questionnaire survey, census, LabourCommission Office

Educational Status and distribution of drop-outs and survival of Girl Children and adolescent.	Number of girl students studying in different classes, future educated generation, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate(MMR), number of child marriage, population explosion, domestic and sexual violence, monthly income. Number of drop-outs of girl children from different classes, income, security of girl children, lack of child interest, parents death, household chores, school at distance, teacher's attitude, lack of free education, migration, lack of school, lack of toilet and facilities, high age, fail in class examination.	DI's of school Dept. Office, field survey, questionnaire survey, Panchayet and Municipality Office, Hospital and Medical Institute, Police Station. Office of the Labour Commission. Hospital and Medical Institute, District Census Handbook..
Causes and distribution of child and adolescent married girls.	Number of child married girls and cause.	Police Station, G.P Office, Field investigation and questionnaire survey.
The strategies to alleviate issues.	Data regarding BetiBachaoBetiPadhaoYojona and KanyashreePrakalpo.	Field and questionnaire survey, data from D.M Office, Deptof Women and Child Development, Social Welfare Dept at different levels.
Impact of these Yojona's and Prakalpo's in the societies.	Data on impact.	Field and questionnaire survey, data from D.M Office Kanyashree Cell, Dept of Women and Child Development, Dept. Of Women Social Welfare Dept at different levels.

METHODOLOGY:

The methodology of the present work is divided into three successive parts:

a. Pre-field work

b. Field work

c. Post-field work

Although all three parts are separately identified as significant however sometimesone part may overlap on other. As for, e.g. the post-field research enquiries may overlap to field methodology or field methodology may also overlap to field methodology. However, these three parts are integrated.

a. Pre-field work:

Pre-field methodology means the research activities which are performed prior to the field work. It includes two components

i. Selection of study area like G.P, Villages & Households. All the G.P's are taken into consideration. From each G.P. one village which has lowest child sex ratio will be selected for the intensive survey. The households where kanya reside will be selected for sample survey. The selection of households will be made after considering kanya's belonging to different caste groups. As for example -high caste Hindu, middle caste Hindu, OBC Hindu,S.C and S.T. Also Muslim general caste, Muslim both OBC-A &OBC-B.

ii. Preparation of questionnaire is another component where at first different basic question are set according to the objectives of the study. So that the answer of these questions will be satisfy the analysis of the objectives and by integrating all these objectives. The entire thesis will be written after setting of these trial questionnaire the research scholar has to approach to her study area and carry out her household survey. He will find that some questions become irritable to the heads of the households. These questions are either refused or remain unanswered. Then the research scholar has to modify such questions in such way so that the heads feel free and easy to

answer them. These process is known as "field¬reconssaince". After field-reconssaincethe trial questionnaire will be modified and transformed into final questionnaire.

b. Field work:

As the selection of the study area and study households have become ready then the research scholar will start her field work. In this part sometimes he may find some difficult as to get correct answers from the heads because some heads may feel uncomfortable to answer truly which may cause harm to him. In that case he has to question the heads in indirect fashion cleverly. So that the reality will come true.

c. Post-field work:

After the collection of true data these will be enlisted in a master-table where all the questions are elaborately explained. The master-table consisting the data which are scale and size bias. These are needed to be transformed into scale and size free by applying appropriate statistical techniques. Thus, the raw data are converted into indicators. Then these indicators will be statistically processed and tables are formulated. Besides different cartographic techniques are also applied which will help to visualize the real world situation of the study area. Sometimes G.I.S techniques will be applied by which scientific maps will be prepared. The cause and effect relationships of the indicators will be shown by means of linkage diagrams .Then all these statistical tables, maps and diagrams are analysed systematically through scientific procedure which will complete the entire thesis.

LOCATION AND SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA:

Barasatll Community Development Block has been chosen for the present study. It consists seven Gram Panchayats, namely Chandigarh-Rohanda, FaltiBeliaghata, KemiaKhamarpara, Kirtipur I, Kirtipurll, Dadpur and Shason.

Barasatll CD Block is bounded by Barasat I CD Block in the north, Deganga and Horoa CD Block in the west and Rajarhat CD Block in the south. The

Barrackpore industrial area with such municipalities as Madhyamgram, Dum Dum and RajarhatGopalpur is in the west and Barasat municipality is in the north.BarasatII CD Block has an area of 114.11 sq km.The economy of entire CD Block is identified as a agricultural area where large numerical strength of cultivators , agricultural labourer have become prominent.

As per 2011 Census of India BarasatII CD Block had a total population of 200918 of which 188294 were rural and 11994 were urban. There were 104253 (52%) males and 96665 (48%) were females. Population below 6yrs were 26305. As per 2011 census the total number of literates in BarasatII CD Block were 135695 (77.71 % of the population over 6 years) out of which 74011 (55%) were males and 61684 (45%) were females.

Under such a favorable environment it will be quite interesting and necessary to find out how female category of population is treated for their physical and economic developments. It is also study worth that to what extent the girl children are engaged into several low paid jobs and what are the causes for school drop-outs of the girl children. The study will also be carried on about to what extent the adolescentgirl child are forced to enter into family life through early child marriage. Allthese adverse activities of oursociety weaken the female section of our entire population. Because the girl children in future willhelp tp develop economic activities.To confront these adverse situation the Govt. have launched to most necessary Yojona and Prakalpo which are known as "BetiBachaoBetiPadhao" and "Kanyashree". The main objectives of the programme is to confront these adverse activities which go against the physical growth and economic development of female community. It is noteworthy to study all these adverse aspects and impact on the present society and economy of BarasatII CD Block. For these reason this particular block has been chosen for the purpose of study.

CHAPTER SCHEME:

The present study will be performed by means of following chapters:

A. Introduction

a. Conceptual Framework

b. Statement of problem

c. Research question

d. Database: Nature of data and sources

e. Methodology

i. Pre-Field
ii. Field
iii. Post Field

f. Location and Selection of study area

g. Chapter Scheme

B. Literature Survey and Review

C. Historical perspectives regarding School Dropout and Girl child labour

D. Geographical Appraisal

E. Socio-economic characteristics of households of kanyas and distribution and its causes of sex ratio at birth and Child Sex Ratio

F. Measure for survival of the newly born baby, protective measures, availability of health care facilities

G. Girl Child and Adolescent Work-force

H. Educational status and distribution of school dropouts

I. Causes and distribution of child and adolescent married girls

J. The strategies to alleviate issues

K. Impact of "BetiBachaoBetiPadhao", "Sukanya" Yojonas and "Kanyashree"Prakalpo in the societies

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